

[PRICE \$24 PER MONTH]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1897.











## EXTRACTS.

## A STRIKE OF PRIESTS.

The *Echo* says:—"A remarkable strike is going on in the Island of Chios. The population in some of the parishes belonging to the Orthodox Greek Church have been withdrawn in the due payment of tithes, or Church rates, or some other ecclesiastical due. The priests have appealed to the Bishop of Chios, who has attempted to help his clergy by putting these recalcitrant parishes under the Interdict. As a consequence of this extreme measure, with which Western Europe was unfamiliar in the Middle Ages, the clergy are obliged to obtain from the regular exercise of their ministry; they may neither baptize, marry, celebrate Mass, nor even bury the dead. The laity have taken the last day upon themselves, and there have been several funerals without any ecclesiastical ceremony. They have appealed to the secular Governor of the island, however, requesting him to compel the priests to strike to return to their duty. The Governor has applied to the Porte for direction in this delicate question; and the final settlement of the quarrel between the Christian pastors and their flock is now resting in the hands of the Grand Turk."

## NAPOLEON TRYING ON HIS CROWN.

One morning, in the month of November, 1802, according to this authority, Mr. Niot, the Emperor's silversmith, was seen entering the Tuileries Palace, carrying a round package on his right arm. Addressing one of the Imperial lackeys, he asked if he could see his Majesty.

"His Majesty is not yet out of bed," was the reply.

"Please announce to his Majesty," said M. Niot, "that I should like to speak with him."

The silversmith was soon afterwards ushered into the Imperial bedroom, where Napoleon and his wife, Josephine, were still sleeping. The Emperor's face was still in bed, and the Empress was sitting up, looking towards the door with a startled expression.

"Oh! it is you, Papa Niot!" exclaimed Napoleon. "Good day, Papa Niot; any news?"

"Yes, my friend, very little," was Josephine's reply.

"Try what, Papa Niot?"

"The crown of your coronation, sire."

Whereupon Napoleon flung the key to the other end of the chamber, raised himself on his arms and was crowned there and then most respectfully by the silversmith.

"It goes well," said his Majesty. "Doesn't it, Josephine?"

"Yes, my friend, very little," was Josephine's reply.

"But you must see if it fits you also," he exclaimed to his wife, taking off the crown from his own head and placing it tenderly on hers, after having relieved his Imperial spouse of the rather democratic cap she had, been wearing. The crown proved to be a good fit for the Empress as for the Emperor, and both were delighted with Papa Niot's dexterity in his manufacture—*Messieurs les Familles*.

## THE GUINIA BLOW GUN.

THE ZARATANIA OF THE MACAOISSES.

Almost the first exercise of ingenuity and skill by the savage in the formation of a missile weapon suitable to his peculiar needs. It is seen in every variety of shape and form, and is used in every part of the world. Where the conditions are right, a smooth stone projected from the hand may suffice; but the place is very few where the kind of stone, gun, and surroundings harmonize so well that no further effort of ingenuity is needed. The rule is that many difficulties must be overcome before a weapon is produced which fits the needs of the man whose very life is at stake.

It has been said that the blowgun is the most remarkable result of savage ingenuity and skill in the making of a missile weapon; but it seems that even that singular instrument must yield first to the zaratania, or blow gun of the Macaoisses of Guinea.

The zaratania is a tube made of a single piece of bamboo, and is used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Being at once the most and the most perfect of the blowgun, the zaratania is characterized by a reputation for its ability to do the most difficult work of the blowgun to control it. Ordinary blowguns are made of a single piece of bamboo, and are used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The steps by which the Macaoisses accomplished this blow gun, with its infinitely fatal poison, are of course unknown; but it is safe to say that in all their elaborateness they are the work of years.

## THE GUINIA BLOW GUN.

THE ZARATANIA OF THE MACAOISSES.

Almost the first exercise of ingenuity and skill by the savage in the formation of a missile weapon suitable to his peculiar needs. It is seen in every variety of shape and form, and is used in every part of the world. Where the conditions are right, a smooth stone projected from the hand may suffice; but the place is very few where the kind of stone, gun, and surroundings harmonize so well that no further effort of ingenuity is needed. The rule is that many difficulties must be overcome before a weapon is produced which fits the needs of the man whose very life is at stake.

It has been said that the blowgun is the most remarkable result of savage ingenuity and skill in the making of a missile weapon; but it seems that even that singular instrument must yield first to the zaratania, or blow gun of the Macaoisses of Guinea.

The zaratania is a tube made of a single piece of bamboo, and is used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Being at once the most and the most perfect of the blowgun, the zaratania is characterized by a reputation for its ability to do the most difficult work of the blowgun to control it. Ordinary blowguns are made of a single piece of bamboo, and are used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The steps by which the Macaoisses accomplished this blow gun, with its infinitely fatal poison, are of course unknown; but it is safe to say that in all their elaborateness they are the work of years.

## THE GUINIA BLOW GUN.

THE ZARATANIA OF THE MACAOISSES.

Almost the first exercise of ingenuity and skill by the savage in the formation of a missile weapon suitable to his peculiar needs. It is seen in every variety of shape and form, and is used in every part of the world. Where the conditions are right, a smooth stone projected from the hand may suffice; but the place is very few where the kind of stone, gun, and surroundings harmonize so well that no further effort of ingenuity is needed. The rule is that many difficulties must be overcome before a weapon is produced which fits the needs of the man whose very life is at stake.

It has been said that the blowgun is the most remarkable result of savage ingenuity and skill in the making of a missile weapon; but it seems that even that singular instrument must yield first to the zaratania, or blow gun of the Macaoisses of Guinea.

The zaratania is a tube made of a single piece of bamboo, and is used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Being at once the most and the most perfect of the blowgun, the zaratania is characterized by a reputation for its ability to do the most difficult work of the blowgun to control it. Ordinary blowguns are made of a single piece of bamboo, and are used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The steps by which the Macaoisses accomplished this blow gun, with its infinitely fatal poison, are of course unknown; but it is safe to say that in all their elaborateness they are the work of years.

## THE GUINIA BLOW GUN.

THE ZARATANIA OF THE MACAOISSES.

Almost the first exercise of ingenuity and skill by the savage in the formation of a missile weapon suitable to his peculiar needs. It is seen in every variety of shape and form, and is used in every part of the world. Where the conditions are right, a smooth stone projected from the hand may suffice; but the place is very few where the kind of stone, gun, and surroundings harmonize so well that no further effort of ingenuity is needed. The rule is that many difficulties must be overcome before a weapon is produced which fits the needs of the man whose very life is at stake.

It has been said that the blowgun is the most remarkable result of savage ingenuity and skill in the making of a missile weapon; but it seems that even that singular instrument must yield first to the zaratania, or blow gun of the Macaoisses of Guinea.

The zaratania is a tube made of a single piece of bamboo, and is used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Being at once the most and the most perfect of the blowgun, the zaratania is characterized by a reputation for its ability to do the most difficult work of the blowgun to control it. Ordinary blowguns are made of a single piece of bamboo, and are used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The steps by which the Macaoisses accomplished this blow gun, with its infinitely fatal poison, are of course unknown; but it is safe to say that in all their elaborateness they are the work of years.

## THE GUINIA BLOW GUN.

THE ZARATANIA OF THE MACAOISSES.

Almost the first exercise of ingenuity and skill by the savage in the formation of a missile weapon suitable to his peculiar needs. It is seen in every variety of shape and form, and is used in every part of the world. Where the conditions are right, a smooth stone projected from the hand may suffice; but the place is very few where the kind of stone, gun, and surroundings harmonize so well that no further effort of ingenuity is needed. The rule is that many difficulties must be overcome before a weapon is produced which fits the needs of the man whose very life is at stake.

It has been said that the blowgun is the most remarkable result of savage ingenuity and skill in the making of a missile weapon; but it seems that even that singular instrument must yield first to the zaratania, or blow gun of the Macaoisses of Guinea.

The zaratania is a tube made of a single piece of bamboo, and is used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Being at once the most and the most perfect of the blowgun, the zaratania is characterized by a reputation for its ability to do the most difficult work of the blowgun to control it. Ordinary blowguns are made of a single piece of bamboo, and are used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The steps by which the Macaoisses accomplished this blow gun, with its infinitely fatal poison, are of course unknown; but it is safe to say that in all their elaborateness they are the work of years.

## THE GUINIA BLOW GUN.

THE ZARATANIA OF THE MACAOISSES.

Almost the first exercise of ingenuity and skill by the savage in the formation of a missile weapon suitable to his peculiar needs. It is seen in every variety of shape and form, and is used in every part of the world. Where the conditions are right, a smooth stone projected from the hand may suffice; but the place is very few where the kind of stone, gun, and surroundings harmonize so well that no further effort of ingenuity is needed. The rule is that many difficulties must be overcome before a weapon is produced which fits the needs of the man whose very life is at stake.

It has been said that the blowgun is the most remarkable result of savage ingenuity and skill in the making of a missile weapon; but it seems that even that singular instrument must yield first to the zaratania, or blow gun of the Macaoisses of Guinea.

The zaratania is a tube made of a single piece of bamboo, and is used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Being at once the most and the most perfect of the blowgun, the zaratania is characterized by a reputation for its ability to do the most difficult work of the blowgun to control it. Ordinary blowguns are made of a single piece of bamboo, and are used to shoot a series of pellets, or bullets, which are so clearly pointed that the force of the air is sufficient to overcome a number of seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The steps by which the Macaoisses accomplished this blow gun, with its infinitely fatal poison, are of course unknown; but it is safe to say that in all their elaborateness they are the work of years.

## INSURANCES.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1887.

## P. HENIX FIRE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-Class European Buildings..... 1/4 Not per Annum.  
On First-Class Godowns..... 1/4 Not per Annum.  
On Second-Class Chinese Buildings..... 1/4 Not per Annum.  
On Second-Class Chinese Godowns..... 1/4 Not per Annum.

DOUGLAS L. P. & Co., Agents for Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881.

## TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIMMONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1882.

## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1887.

## CALLEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1887.

## THE NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. R. LOXLEY & Co.,  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1887.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES against FIRE on the usual terms.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1887.

## THE LATEST ADVANCE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S 5 YEAR DIVIDEND POLICY.

This Policy secures the insured the option of terminating his Insurance at the end of any 5 year period, and receiving for his Policy a cash surrender value together with his share of accumulated surplus as a dividend. If death occur, the full amount of the Policy will be paid immediately on proof of death, together with a Monthly Dividend of 60 per Cent. of all premiums received during the 5 year period in which death may happen.

Prospectus and full particulars may be had on application to:

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1887.

## GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1887.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have left the Firm of Messrs. D. D. OLLIA & Co. in Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, and Canton, since the 23rd January, 1887, and are not responsible for any LIABILITY or DEBT owing by the said Firm.

JAMES HEDDER FRANKIE PALKHIE  
WALA  
MERWANJEE MANOJKEE & Co.  
Canton, 21st April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Mr. KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and Mr. JAMES LYON PLAY, through Mr. J. P. FOOCHON, Canton, and London, expired on the 23rd February, 1887, through effluxion of time.

BIRLEY & Co.  
Canton, 23rd April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

IN consequence of Mr. ROBERT HOWIE and Mr. RONALD GREGG leaving China they will no longer sign our Firm for procuration.

We have this day authorized Mr. GEORGE DIXWELL PEARSON and Mr. EDMUND THOMAS BOND to sign our Firm for procuration at Canton and Macao.

DEACON & Co.  
Canton, 1st April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

MR. DOUGLAS JONES has been appointed Acting Secretary of the Society during the absence of the undersigned. By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY in our Firm of Mr. HERMANN LOUIS CHRISTIAN OTTE, ceased on the 31st March.

POSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have this day been REMOVED to the Second Floor of No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

MEYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

WE have this day REMOVED to the 1st Floor of No. 50, Queen's Road, opposite our Old Office.

DENNIS & MOSSE,  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1887.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. HENRY PRINCE TERNAN WILLIAM HOMER FULLER DARBY, and BENDISSE LAYTON were admitted PARTNERS in our Firm in China and Hongkong on the 1st January, 1887.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DODWELL is authorized to sign the name of our Firm in Hongkong from this date.

ADAMS, BELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the Colony, my affairs will be conducted by my Brother, Mr. JAMES SPENCE LEE, who is authorized to sign my name for procuration.

WILLIAM LEGG,  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. GEORGE THEODOR SIEMSEN in our Firm ceased on the 24th November, 1886, and that of Mr. PAUL GERHARD HUBER on the 31st December, 1886.

Mr. JACOB EISEN has been authorized to sign our Firm for procuration from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong & China, 14th February, 1887.

## NOTICE.

MR. HENRY CRAWFORD, Mr. JOHN McCALLUM, and Mr. ROBERT CRAWFORD were admitted PARTNERS in our Firm in Hongkong on the 1st April, 1887.

No change has been made in the constitution of our Firm in Shanghai.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## NOTICE.

MAIL TABLES. MAIL TABLES. 1887.

MAIL TABLES. 1887.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

THE 100 A. 1. STEAMER "B. A. T. J. A. N."

Expected in JAPAN within a few weeks, built in Holland in 1882. Length 91 feet 7 inches. Width 18 feet 1 inch. Depth 8 feet 9 inches. Draft about 9 feet, carrying capacity 100 tons. With Compound Vertical Engines of 125 H.P. Speed 8 knots per hour.

For further particulars of Steamer, apply to J. P. H. VON HERBERT, No. 25, Yokohama, 11th April, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONI'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT, MACHINERY, IRON WORKS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 1st January, 1886.

## FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER, BRAUEREI "ZUR BIERE," KIEL.

88 per Case of 4 dozen quarts.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Hongkong and China, 1886.

## FOR SALE.

MUNCHENER BEER, FURSTENBERG, and SUPERIOR LAGER BEER.

Apply to R. EDECKER & Co., Sole Agents, Hongkong, 21st March, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.

"CARET BLANCHE SEC." HENRI CHICQUET, REMIS.

816 per Case of 1 dozen quarts.

817 per Case of 2 dozen quarts.

Sole Importers for Hongkong & China.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.

"CARET BLANCHE SEC." HENRI CHICQUET, REMIS.

816 per Case of 1 dozen quarts.

817 per Case of 2 dozen quarts.

Sole Importers for Hongkong & China.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.

"CARET BLANCHE SEC." HENRI CHICQUET, REMIS.

816 per Case of 1 dozen quarts.

817 per Case of 2 dozen quarts.

Sole Importers for Hongkong & China.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.

"CARET BLANCHE SEC." HENRI CHICQUET, REMIS.

816 per Case of 1 dozen quarts.

817 per Case of 2 dozen quarts.

Sole Importers for Hongkong & China.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.

"CARET BLANCHE SEC." HENRI CHICQUET, REMIS.

816 per Case of 1 dozen quarts.

817 per Case of 2 dozen quarts.

Sole Importers for Hongkong & China.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.

"CARET BLANCHE SEC." HENRI CHICQUET, REM